The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867. NO. 102.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.

50 Sacks best N. C. Family Flour.
Dec. 4—101-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

FURS, FURS, FURS!

SHAWLS,

SHAWLS,

SHAWLS!

CLOAKS,

CLOAKS,

CLOAKS!

TOGETHER WITH THE COMPLETEST ASsortment of

DRESS GOODS

Now in this City.

FLANNELS, White and colored.
BLANKETS, " "
SHIRTINGS and **SHEETINGS,** Bleached and unbleached.

PRINTS! PRINTS!

Lower than ever.

Table Covers, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Hosiery and Gloves of every description.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters.

RUBBER OVERSHOES, &C., &C.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c.,

All to be sold at the lowest imaginable prices, at

M. ROSENBAUM'S,
No. 16 Fayetteville St.
Dec. 4—101-tf

Valuable Lands and Mills for Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity for Johnston County at Fall Term, 1867, I shall, on Saturday the 18th day of January next, on the premises, proceed to sell, at public sale, that valuable property, near Boon Hill, in said County, known as

THE KEOCO MILLS,

consisting of fifteen hundred and ninety-five acres of Land, lying near the North Carolina Railroad, and within one and a half miles of Boon Hill Depot.

The said lands are the first quality of Cotton lands. About 300 acres are cleared, and have been in cultivation. The rest is in primitive forest, and is well timbered, although a considerable quantity of Pine Timber has been cut off.

The improvements consist of an excellent Saw Mill, with a forty-two inch circular saw run by a Jonvals Turbine Wheel, which, for beauty of work and quickness of cutting, is unsurpassed. There is also a tram road from the Mill to the Railroad, where there is a turnout. Also a Grist Mill, which will grind fifty bushels of corn per day. Also a store and Office, a Blacksmith Shop, and four houses for operatives, and

A LARGE AND CONVENIENT DWELLING,

beautifully situated on a hill, containing eight rooms, to which are attached all necessary outhouses and Stables, with two Gardens, one of which contains one of the largest and finest Scuppernong Arbors in the State.

The water on the place is excellent, and it is one of the healthiest locations in the low country.

TERMS OF SALE:

One hundred and fifty dollars cash; four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars on the 4th Monday in March, 1868, and notes at six and twelve months from the day of sale, bearing interest. For the balance, bonds with approved security will be required, and the title retained until the purchase money is paid. Possession given on the first day of February, 1868.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE, C. M. E.
Dec. 4—101-4s Of Johnston County.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th December next, the subscribers will sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, that highly improved and well known tract of land,

POMONA,

the residence of Seth Jones, deceased.

It is in Wake County, N. C., 15 miles Northeast of Raleigh, and contains **1350 ACRES,** but will be surveyed and sold in five tracts.

The House Tract will contain between five and six hundred ACRES, and will be sold first. The lower Orchard and Cider-press Tract next. The Brick-yard field next—each supposed to contain 200 acres. The Ambrose Tract next, supposed to contain 100 acres. Then the Robertson Tract, supposed to contain 200 acres.

We will take pleasure in showing the land to any one wishing to purchase.

EDWARD A. CRUDUP
H. W. MONTAGUE,
Nov. 4—wtd. Executors.

Fresh Arrival.

WESTERN EMPIRE COOK STOVES, Nos. 6 to 9. Furnished complete.

ALSO

1 dozen Iron Bench Screws.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Nov. 28—tf With Hart & Lewis.

SOUTHERN SHOE FACTORY.

SHELLY BROTHERS & CO.,

Thomasville, N. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' Brogans, Men's and Boys' Balmorals, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Particular attention paid to orders.
Dec. 2—99-5tf

SECOND EDITION OF EATON'S FORMS.—The above Work, revised, enlarged and corrected by the author, and containing 655 pages, is now in the hands of the subscriber for sale. Price $8 cash.

I am requested by Mr. EATON to state that all orders for the book must be sent to me.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Nov. 25—1m Agent.

Select Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE MISSES NASH and MISS ROLLOCK'S School will commence February 7th, 1868, and close June 26th, (twenty weeks.) Circulars forwarded on application.
Nov 20—3m

WANTED SECOND-HAND!

Law and Miscellaneous Libraries, on Consignment.

WE ARE NOW ABOUT MOVING INTO OUR New Store (next door to our present stand) where we have plenty of room.

There are many good Libraries in the country, that can be sold with advantage to our customers and to the owners. Send them on.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec. 2—99-tf Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale.

$1.000 IN AMERICAN GOLD, and
40 Shares N. C. Railroad Stock.
Dec. 3—100-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

A large consignment of Cigars, Corn, Irish Potatoes and Cheese.
Dec. 3—100-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

Day, Week, and Month.

OPENED NOVEMBER, 1862.
Dec 3—100-1w

Valuable Property For Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST executed to me, by the late Wm. F. Collins, I will sell, on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1868, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Warrenton, the following valuable property:

The Tract of Land on which the late Wm. F. Collins resided, at the time of his death, situated in Warren County, on the Williamsboro' Road, two (2) miles from Ridgeway Depot, on the R. & G. R. R., and adjoining the lands of Jno. E. Jones, B. M. Collins and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO (172) ACRES.

On this Tract are situated the celebrated RIDGEWAY MILLS, which are not surpassed in the manufacture of Flour by any in the State. The Mills are in first-rate running order.

There are on the premises a Dwelling House, the necessary out-houses, barns, stables &c., for conducting a farm. The land is under good fences and in a high state of cultivation, about one-half the tract being in original woods, convenient to the House and Mill.

There is also a fine young Orchard of Apple and Peach trees, well selected, and several young vines of the Scuppernong Grape.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the sale.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY COLLINS, Trustee.
Dec. 2.—w&sw1w&dts

No. 44 Fayetteville Street.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Saw Burners and Chimneys

ALSO

Framed Wood Saws.

ALSO

Butcher's Saws.

ALSO

Best Kerosene Oil.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Dec. 2—tf With Hart & Lewis.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, I will offer at public sale that Valuable Plantation on which Col. J. W. Steele resides, lying in Alamance County, two and a-half miles South-west from Mebanesville Depot.

The location is very desirable, being convenient to Col Bingham's School, also to Dr. Wilson's School, and within half a mile of Hawfield Church.

The buildings are pleasantly located—the dwelling house has six rooms, four below, with wide and airy passage, and two above, and a fireplace in every room. There is an excellent well of water in the yard, near the house and kitchen, also two kitchens, smoke house, an office with two rooms, and, in fact, all the conveniences desired.

The plantation contains 467 acres, about 200, or more, of which is well timbered with original growth of oak and hickory, and WELL WATERED.

It was originally in two tracts, and there are two separate sets of buildings, one on each plantation, half a mile apart, and if desired they will be sold separately.

A credit of 6 and 12 months will be given.

Sale on the premises. Conveyance at Mebanesville.

J. A. TURRENTINE.
Dec. 2—99-4d

KALSOMINE.

Kalsomine and Kalsomine Brushes, of the finest quality, for sale low by

JORDAN & CARR,
Druggists,
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

WINDOW GLASS.

A large stock of French and American Window Glass, in store and for sale by

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

NORTHERN CABBAGE.

I am this day receiving nice Northern CABBAGES.

DOUGLAS BELL,
Nov. 16—87-tf Market Square.

OILS.

We keep constantly on hand a heavy stock of Sperm, Whale, Lard and other

SUPERIOR LUBRICATING OILS,

For steamboats, locomotives and stationary engines cotton factories, paper mills, saw and planing mills, and all kinds of machinery, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
corner Sycamore and Washington Sts.,
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

FLOUR, MEAL AND CORN.

Family Flour by the barrel.
100 bushels of Corn.
50 bushels White Meal, which will be sold cheap.

L. W. PECK.
Nov. 30—98-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

ALL COME TO

CREECH'S!!!

SECOND GRAND OPENING OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SECOND STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

My stock is **LARGE** and **COMPLETE,** and bought since the decline, and I am happy to say to my friends and customers that I can, and will, sell them Goods CHEAPER than they have bought them since the war.

Keep it Before the People,

That no House in the City can or will sell Goods cheaper than I will.

My House is a live House, and I do a **LIVE BUSINESS.**

COME TO CREECH'S

To buy your Goods.

I buy NEW Goods and GOOD STYLES, and will sell them at PRICES to meet the hard times.

Just received,

40 Cases Boots and Shoes,

And will be sold at prices to suit you.

Don't Forget to Come to Creech's

Before you buy your Goods. I will treat you right.

A. CREECH,
R. SMITH'S corner, Fayetteville St.
Nov. 28—97-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

Grocer and Commission Merchant

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

DEALER IN

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Salt, Fish, Dried Fruit, Flour, Meal, Corn, Buckwheat, Rye, Flour, Hominy, Wines, Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, Rum,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CROCKERY, &c.,

Wood and Willow Ware, and

Fancy Groceries of every Description.

ALSO on hand the best and cheapest lot of Rope and Cotton Bagging in the City, to which attention of farmers is specially called.

Receiving daily the very finest Norfolk Oysters, at $1.25 per gallon. Buy tickets and save money.
Nov. 4, 1867—tf.

1867. 1867.

Second Stock of Goods this Fall.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR DAILY ARRIVALS of **GOODS** by Express and Freight, have purchased **ANOTHER STOCK** of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, NOTIONS, &c.,

All of which we guarantee better value than has been sold for the money since 1861.

Our Col. Tucker is again in the Northern Market buying at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

Our prices are proportioned to the **COST** of the ARTICLE, and the QUALITY of the GOODS in proportion to the **PRICE.**

If we buy Cheap, We sell Cheap,

And our facilities for buying cheap are as good as any establishment in the State. Why?

BECAUSE WE BUY FOR **CASH.**

We are always in the Market,
WE HAVE A LONG EXPERIENCE,

We attend closely to our own business.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:—We thank you for your liberal patronage, and with our large and conveniently arranged Establishment, we are determined to increase our business by selling a

Larger amount of Goods at Smaller Profits.

For "a nimble sixpence is worth more than a slow shilling."

WE SELL FOR **CASH.**

It is best for the buyer and the seller. Money is scarce. A little will go a long way with us. Continue your patronage and bring all your friends who want GREAT BARGAINS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.,
New Iron Front Building,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh.
Nov. 16—87-tf

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

WE ARE OFFERING TO OUR CUSTOMERS a commanding stock of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,

NAILS, IRON AND STEEL.

ALSO

1 Bed Chamber *Commode.*

J. BROWN.
WITH HART & LEWIS,
44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov. 6—78-tf

ROCK HILL COLLEGE,

ELLICOTT CITY, Md.

THIS INSTITUTION, CONDUCTED BY THE Brothers of the Christian Schools, was established in 1857; and incorporated, and empowered to confer degrees by the General Assembly of Maryland, during its session of 1865.

It is situated on a rising ground, in one of the healthiest and most picturesque portions of the State, and within a few minutes' walk of the Ellicott City Railroad Station

FACULTY.

BROTHER BETTELIN, President.
BROTHER CIANAN, Vice President—Professor of Mathematics.
WM. E. A AIKIN M D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
ALBERT TAYLOR BLEDSOE, A. M., LL. D., Professor of History, Rhetoric and English Literature.
BROTHER AZARIAS, Professor of Mathematics and English Composition.
BROTHER BENEDICT, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and History.
SAMUEL E. W. BECKES, Ph. D, Professor of Latin and Greek.
ANTHONY TRUETSOFF, Adjunct Professor of Latin.
JEAN VANNI, Professor of Drawing and French.
BROTHER LUKE, Professor of German and Music.
P. UNGER, Ph. D., Professor of Music.
BROTHER MATTHEW, Instructor in Grammar and Geography.
BROTHER PETER, Prefect.
BROTHER BERNARDIN, Prefect of Junior Students.
DR. J. H. O'DONOVAN, Consulting Physician.
DR. T. B. OWINGS, Attending Physician.

TERMS:

Board, Washing and Tuition $200 00
Entrance Fee $5; Physician's Fee $6.
Music and Drawing, extra.
Oct. 23—65-1awtf

Important Sale of Real Estate.

ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF DECEMBER next, at the Griswold Hotel, in Goldsboro', at the hour of 12 M., I shall offer for sale at public auction, a valuable Plantation, situated about four miles from Goldsboro', on Neuse River, adjoining the lands of David F. McKinne, William Davis, Needham Jennett, and Isaac H. Cox, containing about

FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES,

being the same on which Samuel Smith lately resided.

ALSO

two acres of Land in Everettsville. The said Plantation will be sold in lots, or in a body, to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to Samuel Smith at Everettsville, or to me at my office in Goldsboro'.

TERMS.—Five per cent cash; Bonds with approved sureties for the balance, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date, and the title retained until the purchase money is paid.

W. G. MORISEY,
Nov. 7—79-1awtd Trustee.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Next to Tucker Hall.

MRS. PENTRESS HAS REOPENED HER House, and, with renewed energy, will endeavor to please all who wish board by the day, week or month. Assisted by T. R. PENTRESS.
Nov. 25—3w

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO CAROLINA SHIPPERS.

THE NEW

Baltimore and Carolina Grand Trunk

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA PETERSBURG, Va.,

Comprising the following great Freight Routes:

THE POWHATAN
Steamboat Company's Freight Line of Steamers,
PETERSBURG AND WELDON,
RALEIGH AND GASTON,
NORTH CAROLINA,
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,
WILMINGTON AND WELDON,
ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA,
WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER,
CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.,
And their connections.

Time Quick and Rates Low.

THIS NEW TRUNK LINE FORMS A GREAT **FREIGHT ROUTE** between Baltimore and Weldon, Warrenton, Raleigh, Hillsboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Morganton, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Goldsboro', Newbern, Beaufort, Wilmington, Chesterville, Winnsboro', Columbia, Sumterville, Manchester, and all intermediate points on and near these great Railways and their connections.

The Powhatan Steamers connect at Petersburg with Petersburg Railway for all points in the Carolinas. Cars are run alongside of Steamers' Wharf and goods transferred with careful handling. Cars are run through without breaking bulk between Petersburg and Raleigh, Charlotte, Goldsboro', Wilmington, &c. &c. This Inland Line possesses many advantages over a Sea Route. Marine risk is small and insurance is comparatively nothing. The Wharf of the Powhatan Steamers being situated in the very centre of the great shipping district of Baltimore, renders it convenient to shippers, and drayage is very small.

Great attention paid to consignments of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Rosin, &c. &c. All produce forwarded at the lowest possible rates.

☞ To insure transportation over this Inland Fast Line, mark all goods, whether Northward or Southward bound, "VIA PETERSBURG."

☞ Freight landed in Baltimore day following delivery to the Steamers.

Through Receipts are given and fixed rate per 100 pounds guaranteed both ways

☞ Rates in every case same as via Bay Line and Portsmouth to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

N. B.—With regard to last named points, freight is forwarded to and from Petersburg by Philadelphia and N. Y. Steamers.

For rates and all further information, apply to any Freight Agent on the Line, or at the

OFFICE OF THE POWHATAN STEAMBOAT CO.,
90 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.

J. BRANDT, Jr., Pres. Powhatan Steamboat Co.
R. B. PEGRAM, Sup't Petersburg Railroad.
A. B. ANDREWS, Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't N. C. R. R.
C. BOUKNIGHT, Sup't Charlotte & S. C. R. R.
S. L. FREMONT, Sup't Wil. & Weldon R. R.
J. V. JORDAN, Act. Mas. Trans. Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.
WM. M'RAE, Sup't Wil. & Manchester R. R.
Sept. 30—3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST RECEIVED,

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
SOLE LEATHER VALISES,
MOROCCO AND LEATHER TRAVELING BAGS, in great variety,

At **R. B. ANDREWS & Co's**

Gent's Furnishing Rooms,
Opposite Tucker Hall.
Nov. 15—84-tf

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1868.

WE SHALL PUBLISH, in a few days, the **SECOND EDITION** of the above Almanac.

We have reduced the price to $5 per hundred, or $50 per thousand.

Send your orders to

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Booksellers and Stationers.
Raleigh, Oct. 24—67-tf

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT AND HAIR.

A Large Supply always on hand and for sale on most favorable terms by

WORTH & DANIEL,
Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF FRESH LIME FROM MAINE.
July 11-287-6m

TANNER'S OIL.

We have in store a large stock of Extra Straits and other grades of Tanner's Oil, which we are selling very low.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

To the Bond Holders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.,
Nov. 9th, 1867.

MOST OF YOU HAVING AGREED WITH MY predecessor, Mr. Webb to take new for your old bonds, I take this method of informing you we are now ready for the exchange

To capitalists I would say, we will sell $300,000 of eight per cent. coupon bonds, secured by mortgage on the Road, and payable in five, ten, or twenty years, as the purchaser may desire, interest payable semi-annually.

The debt of the Company is about $700,000.—Bonds to fund this debt will be issued.

The property mortgaged to secure the payment of these bonds is worth in currency seven millions of dollars. There can be no better security.

The bonds will be sold only at par.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr.,
Nov. 18-6w Pres't N. C. R. R. CO.

Bond Holders and other Creditors of the City of Wilmington, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS CHAIRMAN of the Finance Committee of the City of Wilmington, desires information in detail as to the amount and character of the debt of the said city, which was contracted prior to 1st of January, 1866. Holders of Bonds of the city are requested to communicate with the undersigned, stating the amount, the date, when issued, and when payable, and the rate of interest of the several bonds held. Also, the purpose (as appears by the face of the same) for which the respective bonds held were issued, and the number of coupons for interests matured and remaining unpaid.

Nov. 14—85-1m S. D. WALLACE.

FOR SALE.

Adamantine Candles, in half boxes and cases; Locust Point Family Flour, the best Baltimore make.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 28—49-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

Just received and for sale by
Sept. 18—39-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & SON.

FOR RENT FOR 1868.—STORE NO. 1, and 3 Fayetteville St., and the corner building, in rear of North Carolina Book Store, now occupied by Mr. Clawson. Apply to

Nov. 28—3w HOGG & MORDECAI.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

Twenty boxes prime Factory, just received by
Nov. 27—96-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

DRY GOODS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,

No. 21 Fayetteville St.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods, for the last twenty years, in this market, and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a

BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER

STOCK OF GOODS

To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.
October 4, 1867. tf.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS

THOMAS SMITH,

NO. 25 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, Va.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

IN PRESENTING MY KIND PATRONS WITH a memorandum of stock for Fall Trade, I also take occasion to thank them for their liberal patronage, soliciting at the same time its future continuance, assuring them that no effort will be spared to make it to their interest as well as pleasure to make their purchases of me. The following memorandum, though incomplete, will give a sufficient idea of the general stock:

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and colored Silks, in great variety. Irish Poplins, Belgian and French Poplins, French Merino, Barathea, Poplin Reps, Crapes, Empress Cloth, Ugenia, Biarritz, Velontines, Delaines, Mousselines, single and double width, in all the new shades, Bismarcks, &c., Shepherd and Scotch Plaids.

Embroideries and Laces.

Hamburg Edgings, Hamburg Insertings, Hamburg Flouncing, Needlework Edging, Needlework Inserting, Needlework Flouncings, Nainsook Edgings, Nainsook Insertings, Swiss and Cambric Collars, Swiss and Cambric Collars and Cuffs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Crape Collars and Cuffs, Bugle Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Sets, Real Valentia Collars and Cuffs, Imitation Collars and Cuffs, Cluney Collars and Cuffs, Real Val. Laces, Real Thread Laces, Real Cluney Laces, Real Guipure and Honiton Lace, Real Brussels Lace, Real Bobbin Lace, Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Valentia Lace Handkerchiefs, Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs.

Sundries.

Cloaks, Shawls, in long and square, for Misses and Ladies, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Bugle and Ribbon Trimmings in large assortment; Jet, Silk and Fancy Buttons, Taffeta Ribbons, Narrow Watered Ribbon for Trimming, Belt Ribbons, Worsted and Alpaca Braids, Mohair Braids, Galoons and Stay Bindings, Corset Splits, Zigzag Braid, Star Braids, Magic Ruffling, Plain and Fancy Hair Nets, &c., China and Agate Buttons, Full lines of Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.

Mourning Department.

Gro. Grain and Rept Silks, French Merino, Bombazine, Tamese, Canton Cloth, Bearets, Crapes, Barathea, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Ugenias, Velontines, Persian Cloths, Mousliues, Challies, Alpacca and Mohair, all of the very best, Lemprin's celebrated manufacture.

White Goods.

Plain, Plaid and Striped Cambric, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Plain, Plaid and Striped Naimsook, Plain, Plaid and Striped Muff Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Bishop's Lawn, Soft finish Jaconets, Soft finish Cambric, Soft finish Long Cloths, PeKay Marseilles, &c., Tarletons, white and colored, Organdies, Dotted and Figured Swiss, Brilliants, Patentskirting.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Undervests, Drawers, Corsets, Lisle Thread Hose, Real English Hose, German Hosiery in great variety, for Misses, Children and Ladies; Ladies' Brown Hose, Ladies' Black and Slate Hose, Kid Gloves in large assortment, white, black and colored, Berlin and Lisle Thread Gloves, in all sizes, Garters, Elastics, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Real Shell, Horn and Gutta Percha Combs, Veils in Real Lace, Braided Bordered and Bugle-Trimmed Parasols, Fans, &c.

Domestics.

Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Jeans, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel, Plaid Striped and Plain Osnaburgs, Tickings, Denims, Ticking, Hickory, Dongrey, Cashs, in all the popular makes; Ginghams in every variety.

Housekeeping Department.

Flannels, plain and fancy, Blankets, Carpets, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine, Ingrain, in all wool and cotton chain, Venetian, Hemp and Cottage Carpets, Drugget, Rugs and Floor Mats, Floor Oil Cloth, Lace Muslin, Breastable and Damask Curtains, Plain and Table Covers, Table Damask, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Huckaback, Crash and Glass Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings in all widths, Pillow Linens, Marseilles Counterpanes, Jacquard and Cotton Diapers, Linen Diapers, Bird-eye Diapers, Irish Linen, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All are respectfully invited to inspect my stock before making their purchases. My conviction is, the true way to success is to secure the interest of your customers by charging the smallest possible profit on goods. This has ever been my motto, and the large business heretofore done encourages me in adhering strictly to it.

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 25 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
Oct. 15—50-2w

USEFUL AND GOOD BOOKS.

The Reason Why—applied to Natural History. Price $1.50.

The Reason Why—applied to Natural Science. Price $1 00.

Tytler's Universal History, 6 vols., per set $4.50.

Whebley's Compend of History, 2 vols in one, $2 00.

Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., per set $10.00.

Macaulay's Hist. of England, 5 vols in one, $3.25.

For sale by

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Oct. 29—49-tf Raleigh, N. C.

BACON! BACON!

A lot of nice N. C. BACON HAMS and SIDES just received on consignment, and for sale by

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Oct. 25—48-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY
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These Engines and Mills have received the first premium over all competitors. They afford the best, cheapest, and most economical power in use and excel in power any Engines made in the Union.

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Do not be induced, by any kind of representation, to buy a Washing, until you examine these.

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MADE FROM SUPERIOR FRENCH CLOTHS, Cut, Trimmed and made as well as the best Merchant Tailor's ordered work, at a saving of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a suit. —worth saving in these times.

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ENGLISH Waffle and Wafer Irons—long handle.

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THE STORE formerly occupied by us, next door to Southern Express Office.

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Who have removed to their NEW IRON FRONT BUILDING, across the Street.
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The first class British Steamship

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CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum, Toln are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Flux, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. M. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

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Call and get a Circular.

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For sale in Raleigh by
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THE AMERICAN BITTERS,

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED.

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERED Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally. For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness, or disorder, with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact whenever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston, R. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent.

It is, therefore, a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definitive adjustment, satisfactory to the American People, of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our Fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress; where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will; and where the laws of the central Government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in his kindest providence, could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation.

The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends.—Without that obedience, we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again.

To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be everywhere open, and, if open, their process would be unimpeded.—Crime against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities, in a manner entirely practicable and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect union of all the States.

On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department. Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment.—The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement, consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The "ordinances of secession," adopted by a portion (in most of them a very small portion) of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principle. Nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other.—To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any Department of this Government, or to all of them united.

This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive (my predecessor as well as myself) and the heads of all the Departments have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress, in asking it, committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly, in bank and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union.

If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for all the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guaranties. Without the Constitution we are nothing; by, through, and under the Constitution we are what it makes us.—We may doubt the wisdom of the law, we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual, or class, or sectional interest, much less of party predominance, but of duty—of high and sacred duty—which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard.

The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored. There is another consideration, which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight. On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union, and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality, and rights of the States or of individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it was a solemn, public, official pledge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified. If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be remembered that this promise was not made to rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together; our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men; it would make the war not only a failure, but a fraud.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book.

To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized. To dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States; to control the elections of State legislators and State officers, members of Congress and electors of President and Vice-President, by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the State, and appoint others without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents, sent among them for that purpose—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches. Not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdict; for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize either by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation; and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule; for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be denied in time of peace; and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property, and life, it assailed by the passion, the prejudice, or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs, being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories, or districts.

I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crimes those who engaged in rebellion against the Government; but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent; many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offence; a large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will; and of those who are guilty with their own consent the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character and temper. But these acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom. India-rubber vengeance upon classes, sects, and parties, or upon whole communities, for offences committed by a portion of them against the governments to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world. But Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men. The punitive justice of this age, and especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties, and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling.

I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects; for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victims. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment; for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none.

It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important, that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil, as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. Therefore they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men.

The blacks in the South are entitled to be humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But, under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape to a greater or less extent the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands?

The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measures to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts—if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices, they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that, when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well; for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger "to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations; to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people—the source of all political power—ask, by their suffrages, through the instrumentality of the ballot box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences.—Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government, instead of adding to its strength and durability." "I yield to no one in attachment to the rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its powers; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction."

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen. But the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly and the General Government partially, into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly inopportune. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency.

The great difference between the two races in physical, mental, and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together into one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendency over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interests—for it will recognize no common interest—and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry cease and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right. But the expenses incident to "reconstruction" under the system adopted by Congress aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and it persisted in will add largely to the weight of taxation, already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the Treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendency themselves. Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South.

I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt, and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might, by possibility, impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet-anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings, and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution, we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created, not to hold the States in the Union, as the tax-payers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may *seem* so; for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound; but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted, and with a republican form of government administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger.

The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments.—Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be lettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country—the richest in natural resources the world ever saw—is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of the public opinion upon this subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience to itself, sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detatched from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of free government in their own hands, and transmit it undivided and unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American People are distinguished above all others in the world.

How far the duty of the President, "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much, and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war; and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious Magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights, and maintain them, regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be no other judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, our power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act even through all the forms of law to abolish a coordinate department of the Government—in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence. In all the Northern States they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and the tax-payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the large-handed robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand; and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the "Tenure of Office Bill," which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest, or unfaithful to the Constitution, but, under the law which I have named, the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate, and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is natural, and not altogether unreasonable, for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, restore him to his place, and give him a triumph over his Executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defects of evidence, the mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of the hearing. It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws.

The Constitution invests the President with authority to *decide* whether a removal should be made in any given case; the act of Congress declares, in substance, that he shall only *accuse* such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole *judge* in the premises; but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious, and sometimes impracticable, duty of becoming a *prosecutor*. The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great distavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be incapacity, what evidence will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways, and by great party men, in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out?—Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he, in the meantime, risk the character and interest of the Nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the peril of being tried himself for the offence of slandering his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility, if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action.

The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a Magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak of course with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions.

It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometime during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint.—Therefore it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate a right to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws, which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interest of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than half the amount of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent.—A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal-tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the War of the Revolution and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal-tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into discrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts, the pligated faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained. But while it acts with fidelity toward the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people, who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation, that the Government may be able to fulfil its engagements.—There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioners upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various Departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers and sailors of the army; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war—should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver.—Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,500,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $457,500,000—making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $139,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $123,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $318,000,000—making the total coinage since 1849, $874,000,000.—From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive to $148,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $322,000,000—making the aggregate of net exports since 1849, $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific Coast, and a few millions in the National and other Banks—in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper.—Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. It depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which is all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

"Every man of property or industry every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality, and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation." It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace, or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,315, showing the reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,564. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, the receipts were $450,534,010, and the expenditures $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,881. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,389,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus o

$23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $[illegible] and that the expenditure will be $[illegible], and showing an excess of $[illegible] in favor of the Government.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on the articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means; and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system, who "take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned." Retrenchment, reform, and economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation; a sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace, and good will.

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim* exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force, on the 30th. of September last, was 56,815. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of $13,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from January 1st. to October 26, 1867—a period of ten months—amounted to $109,807,006. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace; while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, and portions of Dakota Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements, but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners under the act of 20th. July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the travelled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the Companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

During the last fiscal year seven million forty one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one-half million dollars the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was $18,619,959, and thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty five thousand four hundred and seventy-four. Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was $286,607.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011.—No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the Department, that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations.

The report of the Postmaster Genera shows the business of the Post Office Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter, were $19,978,603. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,255,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $748,915, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriations, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was $850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was $783,464. The increase of expenditures for 1867 over those of the previous year was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service.—During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial Government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from and within those countries.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended trade, travel, and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department for foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on one side, and Paraguay on the other, and between Chili and her allies, on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the Valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and Nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. It due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse resulting from the diverse standards of money value were very fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not heretofore represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of $30,000, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the Convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that act have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interest and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which, at one period, were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self defence. Although possessing considerable commercial value, they have been held by the several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our Revolutionary War, ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the rebels, and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies, found facilities in the same ports for the work which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage—that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection, and supplies in West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores.—There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offence from any Trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorved by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. John's, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska. Possession having been formally delivered to our commissioner, the territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long-vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States.

In connection with this subject, the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British judges cite courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave-trade from American citizens has altogether ceased, and, under existing circumstances, no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *December 3, 1867.*

THE RICHMOND *Whig*, in expressing the following views, gives utterance to the feeling generally entertained in this State with respect to the Conservative delegates to the Convention in North Carolina:

"The Conservative gentlemen in the Convention are entitled to all our sympathy.—They are thrown into a companionship that is hateful to them, and we fear that they will be greatly outraged. The same sense of public duty that carried them into that body will be their best guide and support through the trying scenes that await them. It may be that their dignity, moderation and intelligence will have the effect of shaming Tag, Rag and Bobtail into some semblance, at least, of decency."

CHANGE OF BASE OF THE VIRGINIA RADICALS.—From information received this evening, I learn that it is the impression in the best informed circles in Richmond that orders have been received by the radicals there, from the radical managers in this city, to abate their bitter utterances and conduct to such an extent as to secure the co-operation of moderate white republicans, who have been driven from the party or made neutral by the irritating conduct and incendiary speeches of Hunnicutt, Lewis, Lindsay and company. This course on the part of the radicals is attributable, first, to the result of the late elections in the North; second, to Judge Chase's manifestation towards the leaders on his late political visit, and, thirdly, to the well known fact that the white radical element in the State, as it now stands, is fast losing its influence, and that it always has been very small, for in Richmond, the headquarters of the party, they only polled fifty one white votes out of nearly six thousand registered white votes.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

It is reported that Senator Wilson will introduce a joint resolution directing Gen. Grant to annul or vacate the brevets of Brevet Major General Henry W. Barry, who was lately removed from the Freedmen's Bureau, at Goodman, Miss. It is charged that Barry procured his brevets upon forged letters of recommendation, and that his conduct while in the Federal army made him infamous wherever he was known. At Paducah, Ky., he forced a bank to pay the hotel bill of his mistress in gold, and there is now a warrant out in this city for his arrest under a charge of rape. His baggage, which was left at the National Hotel in this city, will be sold to-morrow to pay a board bill now due to the proprietors of that establishment.—*Wash. Cor. Balto. Gazette.*

MUSIC ON THE HAND ORGAN.—There is a time for everything—for gourds and squashes, for possum and coon hunting, for gathering the "yerbs" from which African physic is made, and for those barbarous incantations by which an enemy is to be "tricked." There is a time for bones and banjo conventions, black and tan assemblages, tar, pitch and turpentine parliamentary bodies and negro supremacy conventions. That time is now. Just as the Jamaica negroes are preparing for another insurrection, their brethren in the Southern United States are preparing to make negro supremacy constitutions.—*Richmond Whig.*

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The writer spent the three days set apart for election of delegates to the proposed Convention in traveling in the upper Districts of South Carolina—passing some half dozen or more election precincts during the time. Such perfect apathy we never witnessed before.—Not even the irrepressible African seemed to take any interest in the matter. We did not see as many as a dozen persons present at any precinct! What a farce! what an absurdity to talk about an election—the voice of the people expressed through the ballot box!—*Athens Watchman.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5.00
" " " six months	2.5
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months	1.5

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867.

THE MESSAGE.

We surrender our columns, almost entirely, this morning, to the President's Message. No one, who reads it, will regret the space which we have devoted to it, or the time which he may spend in its perusal.—We do not hesitate to pronounce it the ablest of the President's admirable State papers. His dissection of the Congressional policy is bold, masterly and conclusive.—Chiming in, as it does, with the temper of public sentiment at the North, as it has been exhibited in the recent elections, it will be received by the country with great favor and cordial acceptance. While it is courteous to the Congress, and temperate in its enunciations, it is permeated throughout with all the spirit of resolution and independence which become a Chief Magistrate, who knows his constitutional rights and is determined to maintain them.

Our restricted limits forbid further comment, to-day.

THE GOLDSBORO' *News* publishes the official returns of the recent election in Wayne, and charges that they afford indubitable evidence of fraud. It will be borne in mind, that the order of Gen. Canby required each voter to place on the ticket for delegates "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention," and that all ballots, not so cast, were to be thrown out as illegal.—According to the official returns furnished the *News* by the Adjutant of the Post, the Radical candidates received 1,301 votes each, and the highest Conservative candidate received 834,—making, in all, for Delegates, 2,135, or upwards of 600 votes less than the number registered in the County. It also appears that 1,645 votes were cast for Convention and 1,085 against it,—making 2,730 votes on that question, 595 more than were polled for Delegates and within six votes of the entire number registered!

THE *National Intelligencer*, speaking of Gen. Hancock's recent admirable order, says that its gallant author has won a high name in the field for deeds of mind and bravery; but the highest distinction he has yet achieved is to be found in the noble sentiments he has sent out to the world in assuming command of the Fifth District. It adds:

"Why cannot—why should not, military chiefs, who, in courage and principle, are like General Hancock, be designated for the command of the other four military districts? Would not such put an end to the frauds, force, prosecutions, and persecutions whereby the whites are terrorized, and blacks are made the dominant party in great States?"

THE WASHINGTON *Evening Express* says that the impeachment project seems to be losing ground every day, and that there are now very few persons who profess to believe that it can be carried through the House.—Boutwell, the spokesman of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, openly says he supposes it will fail.

EX GOV. VANCE addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Norfolk, on Monday evening. The *Day Book* says:

"Governor Vance addressed the meeting one hour in an able, eloquent and powerful speech which was freely interspersed with anecdote. As we were unable to procure a seat in that crowded room, we made no effort to report his remarks, which could only be appreciated by being heard. He is one of the most effective, graceful, and pleasing speakers we have heard in many a long day and all who were absent last evening lost one of the rarest treats with which Norfolk has been blessed for many, many years. He retired amid the cheers of the multitude and was succeeded by Colonel J. W. Hinton, who was loudly called for.

Col. Hinton excused himself with a happy and apposite anecdote and was followed by Hon. John Goode, who was vociferously called. Mr. Goode was exceedingly happy in his remarks and for about a half an hour spoke in his usually masterly and eloquent manner. He concluded by moving that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, for the able and patriotic address delivered on the occasion. Carried by acclamation."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Certificate of stock in the Bank of North Carolina lost: Henry Rossignoe, and Geo. T. Barnes, Executors of Samuel Kerr, Dec'd, Augusta, Ga.

For sale or rent, the Hutchins Property and nine smaller Lots: J. P. H. Russ.

Labor Saving Pump, Mechanics' Tools, &c.: Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern.

The Spring session of Mr. R. H. Graves' School will commence on the 9th. of January. As heretofore announced, it has been transferred to Williamsboro'. Mr. Graves is one of the most successful educators of youth in the State.

EMIGRANTS.—We regret to learn that a number of emigrants from Orange county, amounting to 30 or 40 persons, passed on the cars, on yesterday, bound for Texas and Tennessee.

Strange things are witnessed nearly every week in North Carolina. On the one hand, parties are leaving the State to find a better home elsewhere, while another train brings persons, who left the State a year ago, returning dissatisfied and determined to spend their days in the old North State. People had better be sure now, when they make a move.

MASONIC.—The following officers have been elected by the Grand Lodge, now in session, for the ensuing year, viz:

Grand Master—R. W. Best.
Senior Grand Warden—R. B. Vance.
Junior " " —T. M. Gardner.
Grand Secretary.—D. W. Bain.
Grand Treasurer.—C. W. D. Hutchings.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Wednesday Evening Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 4.

Gen. Crawford relieves Durbank as Commandant of the District of Kentucky, who is ordered to Vicksburg.

The Canadian Parliament is considering a bill to make American silver a legal tender at eighty cents to the dollar.

J. M. Cavanaugh's bill allowing territorial delegates full representative rights in Congress, creates a stir. Cavanaugh is a delegate from Montana, claims that he represents 65,000 persons, pays $[illegible] revenue. He asserts that has constituents are entitled to more than a voice in the matter.

Thursday Morning Dispatches.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 5.

Senate.—The resignation of the Insurance Clerkship of the Committee on Naturalization, was announced.

A memorial from [illegible] relative to the alleged disloyalty of the Kentucky State officers, was presented.

Mr. Drake offered a concurrent resolution, that the President had transcended his Constitutional powers, in the language of the message, referring to reconstruction.

The language used is derogatory to the dignity of Congress, and a usurpation of their rights and privileges.

It lies over.

A motion to print extra copies of the President's message, elicited a debate, ventilating the views of several Senators.

Mr. Howard did not think it worthy of publication. It was a libel on every member who voted for the reconstruction bill. It was nothing less than an insidious invitation of the rebel States to resist, by violence, the reconstruction acts. He would not vote money for the distribution of such attacks on the people's Representatives.

Mr. Anthony, said the question was whether they would depart from the precedent, and hereafter only print matter advancing their own views.

Mr. Sumner, moved to amend by printing only the reports. He considered the message not only a libel on Congress, but an incendiary document, designed to stir up the rebels.

Mr. Buckalew claimed that the President but exercised his prerogative in presenting his views to Congress.

Mr. Wilson said that Congress was not to be deterred from its work, by either the President or the press, and the South will be represented by the fourth of July next. The President libeled not only Congress, but the Freedmen, in declaring them unfit for the ballot. He declared that the newspaper correspondents were in the interest of the rebels, and made garbled statements.

Mr. Dixon claimed that the Reconstruction Acts had been strongly condemned by the recent elections.

The question of printing the message was postponed.

A bill amending the Reconstruction Acts, so as to require only a majority of the votes cast to call a Convention, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was passed declaring five members of the Supreme Court a quorum.

House.—The bill removing the tax on cotton after this year's crop was passed as it came from the Committee. Nays 20.

After considerable filibustering the House adjourned without reaching the impeachment question.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4 P. M.

The Convention, elected Judge Underwood President, Geo. Rye of Shenandoah, Secretary; Wm. R. Tall Sergant at Arms, and one white and two black door-keepers.

Rev. Wm. Mitchell, of Richmond Chaplain.

A communication was received from Gen. Schofield transmitting the appeals on the election, including those of the Richmond delegation, which were submitted to the Convention for its action.

A rule was adopted to draw for seats, which the Conservatives who were all sitting together opposed, but could not defeat it.

RADICAL CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, P. M.

The Radicals held a caucus here to-night, to consider the state of the party in the Southern States. The report of the Committee shows that forty thousand dollars had been collected, of which, the Senators, Representatives and the Capital attaches subscribed $15,000. The number of documents distributed were 2,000,000. The Committee recommends an active campaign for the ratification of the Constitutions of the Southern States, and therefore a considerable amount of money will be required.

They want to put in the field, to help in this work, twenty orators, white and black.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, P. M.

Cotton active and firmer. Sales 4,000 bales at 16.

Flour active. State $7,85@10; Southern $9,50@13,50.

Wheat active. Amber State $2,85.

Mess Pork $21 50.

Gold $1.36¼.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4, P. M.

Cotton quiet, 15@15¼.

Wheat firmer. Prime Red $2 25@2 30.

Mess Pork $22 25.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 4, P. M.

Spirits Turpentine dull, no sales, 49 cents is offered. Rosin active; $1 for common, $2 for No. 1. Tar advanced $2,25@2,50.

Cotton quiet, nominal 13½ for middling.

MARRIED:

At the residence of Edmund Stephens, the bride's father on the 14th Nov., 1867, by W. H. High, Esq., Chairman of Wake County Court, JOHN L. JONES to ELEANOR P. STEPHENS, all of Wake County.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. H. GRAVES' SCHOOL,

Williamsboro', Granville County, N. C.

NINE MILES FROM HENDERSON, ON THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

THE SPRING SESSION OF 1868 begins on the 9th of January.

The regular course of studies is such as to prepare boys for the Freshman or Sophomore Class in College, to which is added an Elective Course, having some especial reference to business.

For Circulars, address R. H. GRAVES,
Williamsboro', N. C.

Dec. 5—102-2w2m (Jas Henderson.)

For Sale or Rent.

I WISH TO SELL, OR TO RENT for the ensuing year, that valuable property known as the HUTCHINS HOUSE, in the Eastern part of the city, and nine other smaller lots, all having improvements.

To parties desiring to purchase, I will give liberal credits.

For further particulars, apply to

J. P. H. RUSS.

Raleigh, Dec. 5—102-1w

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES, 1867-'8, AT THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

I. James Foot, Taylor, A. M., Friday, Dec 6th, at 7 P. M. Subject, "The Races of America, Native and Adopted."

II. William E. Smith, M. D., Dec. 13th, "The Laboring Classes in Great Britain and Ireland."

The course will be continued by Rev. George W. Pepper, Rev. J. Brinton Smith, D. D., Rev. T. A. Fiske, John M. Langston, Esq., and Rev. A. A. Ellsworth.

Tickets to the course 75 cents. For sale at the Bookstore of Williams & Lambeth.

Proceeds for the benefit of Public Schools.

Dec. 5—102-1t*

W. H. CROW,

MANAGER AND GENERAL AGENT

OF THE

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR THE STATE OF

NORTH CAROLINA AND PART OF VIRGINIA.

HAS PAID AND OTHER LOSS IN THIS DEPARTMENT ON THE 7TH NOV., 1867, to the widow of the late Castine Doscher, of Wilmington, N. C. Policy No. [illegible], for $5,000. This Company has done more in the last two years for the citizens of the State than any other Company.

DIED IN 1865 AND 1867, AND POLICIES PAID AT THE OFFICE IN RALEIGH:

Justice Kinsey, of Raleigh,	$ 5,000
J. E. Weeks, Elizabeth City,	5,000
T. J. Garner, Weldon,	3,000
S. B. Turnage, Kinston,	10,000
J. F. Sanders, Smithfield,	5,000
Castine Doscher, Wilmington,	5,000

A very serious question for a Husband and Father to ask himself, is, Should I be taken away to-morrow, would my family be provided for as I wish them to be? The Ætna Company is one of the solid institutions of this country, and by taking a Policy here you provide a certainty.

That which has made this Company such a favorite and so popular, is their low rate and prompt payment of all demands.

Nov. 12—83-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to City Tax Payers.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, I shall proceed to sell on Friday, the 6th day of December, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following City Lots, or so much thereof as shall pay the taxes due thereon and costs, for the years 1866 and 1867:

Alvin, one-half acre, East Ward			$ 6 40
Andrews, Wm. N. Trustee for Mrs. Mc. Gowan, part 100 and ¼ acre			38 40
Andrews, W. N. for Mrs. M. Andrews, parts 25 and 41			25 60
Andrews, W. N. for Nelson King ¼ acre			10 00
Branson, L. for	1866		17 00
Bevers, Mrs. S. V. ¼ acre			4 40
Beasley, Sylvania part 85			38 25
Bledsoe, M. A.	for 1866		3 60
do do	1867		5 40
Bushee, G.	1866	balance	27 00
do do	1867		30 00
Cantwell, Edward	1866		13 10
do Co	1867		34 00
Cunningham, Wm. H.	1867		49 50
Alex Hardie	1866		8 00
do do	1867		9 40
Dunston, Jesse ¼ acre			3 80
Dodd, O. L.			20 00
Dupree, Sarah			4 80
Eddings, Mrs. Berlene ¼ acre			6 40
Earp, Marshall ¼ acre			3 50
Ferrell, J. J.	1866		14 00
do do	1867		20 00
Freeman, Louisa, part 218			1 60
Ferrell's Estate	1866		2 40
do do	1867		4 00
Fennell, Mrs. M. A.			8 00
Frost, A. V.			6 40
Galgrah, John			16 40
Hunter, Osborn	1866		2 80
do do	1867		14 50
Hughes, Hanson			4 60
Holder, Mahler			8 00
Harriss, Mrs. Nancy	1866		1 60
do do do	1867		1 60
Hodges, Lucy			8 00
Jones, Mary, colored,	1866	balance	2 40
do do do	1867		4 00
Jones, John			18 65
Johns, Mrs Candice			40 00
Kemster, Charles			32 00
Malone, Martha	1866		1 20
do do	1867	balance	1 40
Mitchell, Alfred	1866		8 00
do do	1867		8 00
Maynard, Green W.	1866		6 80
do do	1867		10 00
Morgan, Henry	1866		3 60
do do	1867		10 20
Miller, Mrs. Frances	1867		27 00
Moss, Jackson	1867		10 00
Mordecai, Henry	1867		24 00
Nimes, Mary	1866		2 00
do do	1867		2 40
Peace, Miss Julia	1866		4 00
do do	1867		16 00
Pullen, Jas D.	1866		24 00
Ransom, Sidney	1866		3 00
Ransom, Mullers	1867		8 80
Reid, Leahs	1866		1 60
do do	1867		2 20
Rowe, Polly	1867		3 00
Rogers, S. H.	1866		20 00
do do	1867		47 00
Rowland, Samuel	1866		24 00
do do	1867		24 00
Sugg, Britton	1866		5 20
do do	1867		10 00
Smith, Mrs. Addison	1866		2 00
do do do	1867		4 80
Lougee & Holden	1867		40 00
Smith, Mrs. Martha			8 60
Stallins, Miss Jane			10 20
Sawyer, A. T.			8 00
Smith, Mrs. Caroline			1 60
Upchurch, Mrs. Jane	1866		13 00
Vaughn, Mrs. Louisa	1866		13 50
do do do	1867		16 20
Wicker, D. A.	1866		8 00
do do	1867		16 20
Weddin, Mrs. E. B.	1867		4 00
Williams, W. D	1867		24 24
Jordan Womble, Jr., Trustee for Mrs. Skinner,			50 00

JAMES LITCHFORD,
Nov. 13—81-3tw3w Collector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN, for Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE with sure means of relief, sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge.—Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept 27—44-3m

M. ROSENBAUM,

No. 16 Fayetteville St.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Raleigh, and the public in general, to his newly imported stock of GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS; GENTS' and BOYS HATS of the latest styles, together with a large stock of Gents' and Boys BOOTS AND SHOES, of the finest makes. All of which will be sold at prices to suit everybody.

Oct. 1 3m

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For **Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Oct. 29—C2-3m4m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lost.

THE CERTIFICATE for forty-six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of North Carolina, issued to Samuel Kerr, of Salisbury, May 12th, 1860, No. 345, has been lost. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same, and, if not found, notice is hereby given that application will be made for duplicate certificate of same, in accordance with the By-Laws of the Bank.

Address HENRY ROSSIGNOE,
GEORGE BARNES,
Executors of Samuel Kerr, dec'd, Augusta, Ga.

Dec 5—w6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLGATE & CO'S

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP,

THE FRAGRANT

EXCELLENCE,

For sale by all Grocers.

Oct. 23—65-3m

Magazines and Illustrated Newspapers.

RECEIVED WEEKLY, and for sale at the lowest prices, the popular Magazines and Illustrated newspapers of the day.

JAS H. ENNIS,
Nov. 15—86-tf Bookseller.

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY desires a situation as TEACHER in a private family. She is qualified to teach the English branches.

References given, if required.

Address "BONNYBEL,"
Ivor, Southampton, Co.
Nov. 21—2w Virginia.

FOR SALE.

A Farm of 1,200 Acres, in Halifax County, N. C.,

NINE MILES FROM LITTLETON DEPOT, on the Raleigh & Gaston R. R., with two settlements, one a two story; negro cabins for 20 hands; about 400 acres in original growth of oak and hickory; between one and two hundred of low grounds, equal, perhaps, to any in the State and not liable to injury from overflowing; undulating and well watered in every part; well adapted to Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Clover, with a red clay subsoil, and well suited to a division into smaller farms. There are grain and provender enough on the farm to sustain it a year.

This property is offered low, and terms accommodating. Possession given immediately.

Address Dr. R. A. PATTERSON,
Nov. 27—96-w2t* Littleton, N. C.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S!

YOU MAY FIND

NEW GOODS

Just Received at LOW PRICES.

Our friends shall have Goods as cheap as they can be bought at any other House.

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN:

SUCH AS **PRINTS** AT 12½ TO 18;

And all DRESS GOODS in proportion.

A good stock of Goods for Boys and Men; N. C. CASSIMERES and JEANS, &c.,

At the old stand of

S. H. YOUNG.

Nov. 26—96-tf

Wanted.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER by a young lady who has had some experience. She is capable of instructing in the usual English branches, French and Music.

Good references given and required. Apply to Miss ELEANOR MIDDLETON,
Care Dr. W. E. MILLER,
Nov. 26—97-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN OBEDIENCE to a decree of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Franklin, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the town of Louisburg, on Tuesday the 10th day of December, 1867, all the Real Estate of Frances Nichols, deceased, (subject to the dower of his widow,) lying in the Counties of Franklin and Nash, consisting of

Two Hundred and Sixty-four Acres,

adjoining the lands of Dr. Gray

DAILY SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

1867.

WILLIAM LAMB,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
NORFOLK, VA.

For the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, Staves, &c.
In the markets of
Norfolk, Liverpool and London.
Also Agents for NORFOLK AND LIVERPOOL STEAMERS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

I have secured the services of **Mr. C. E. DUNN**, of North Carolina, who will see his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and he will be pleased to give all information, and attend to any business desired.
Oct. 1—3mos.

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, BELTING, PACKING, WAGON MATERIAL, &c.
CORNER MAIN STREET AND MARKET SQUARE
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
Sept. 19—30-3m

W. E. BENBURY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH
W. R. C. LAND,
DEALER IN
LUMBER, LIME, COAL, WOOD, HAY, SHINGLES, LATHS, PLASTER, HAIR, TAR, PITCH AND TURPENTINE,
WIDE WATER ST. AND WOODSIDE'S WHARF,
Norfolk, Va.
Sept. 10—30-3m

W. R. CREEL, | W. E. CAFFERKY, | C. CAFFERKY,
CREEL, CAFFERKY & CO.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 35 Commerce Street,
NORFOLK, VA.

A supply of Pure PERUVIAN GUANO and other Fertilizers, BOFF, BAGGING, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, kept constantly on hand.
Aug 20-11-3m

JAMES GORDON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, Va.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of Cotton and all other produce, and to the purchase of all Plantation Supplies.

Our house was established in Norfolk, in 1828, by James Gordon, of Warren County, North Carolina, who was well known throughout the state. We trust that our long experience in the Commission business has made us familiar with it in all its branches, and entitles us to a portion of the patronage of the good people of our native State.

REFERENCES:
Gen. M. W. Ransom, R. T. Moore, J. N. Smith, Col. N. M. Long, Hon. Kenneth Rayner, P. K. Smith, Jno. M. Moody, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Wm. D. Jones, Jno. J. Bell, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, R. H. Smith.
Sept. 25—40-3m

FREEB, NEAL & Co.,
J. B. NEAL, GEO. H. FREEB, THO. WHITE.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, Va.

Refer to R. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington; Gen. R. W. Haywood, Raleigh; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Colonel John W. Cunningham, Person County; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; George H. Brown & Co., Washington.
Oct. 9—34

L. BERKLEY. | W. M. MILLAR. | J. W. GRANDY,
Formerly of N. C.
BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
16 WEST MAIN STREET,
NEXT TO EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NORFOLK, Va.
Sept. 10—30-3m

ESTABLISHED 1831.
KADER BIGGS. JOS. J. BIGGS.
KADER BIGGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants.
NORFOLK, Va.

SPECIAL AND ENTIRE ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.

Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.

Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commission.

Liberal advances made on produce in hand.

TRAVELLING AGENTS: Major Jas. M. Mayo, of Edgecombe, and Mr. Jas. B. Hancock, of Wilson, who will be pleased to furnish any information or facility to those shipping to us.

Revenue Taxes on Cotton can be paid here in all cases when preferred by shippers, according to recent regulations.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 4—

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
A small lot of good Hard Coal, for sale by
Nov. 13—85-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

New Rice.
NEW RICE, ON CONSIGNMENT, and for sale low, by the tierce.
Nov. 11-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE.
The best N. Y. GOSHEN BUTTER, and superior FACTORY CHEESE.
FULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Oct. 19—42-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FOR RENT.
The House and Lot, corner of Newbern and Wilmington Streets.
Nov. 13—84-tf L. W. PECK.

Office of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 23, 1867.

A CREDITOR'S BILL WAS FILED IN THE Court of Equity of Wake County, against the NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and at the last term of the said Court, a decree was made appointing me Receiver of all the assets of the said Company; and in pursuance of said decree, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of said Company, who are willing to contribute to the expenses of said suit, to make known their intent on or before the FOURTH MONDAY IN MARCH, 1868, and prove their claims before the subscriber; otherwise they will be excluded from sharing in the distribution of the assets of the Company.

Those who have already proved their claims need not furnish additional proof, but must signify their intention to become parties to the said suit, if they desire to do so.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Company, by assessment as heretofore notified, to make payment without delay, or their claims under the decree of the Court will be put in suit.
Nov. 23—2aw1m T. H SELBY, Receiver.

FOR SALE.
Fine English Breakfast Tea, black.
" Gunpowder " green.
" Imperial "
FULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Oct. 29—43-tf Wholesale Grocers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. M. S. ROGERS, W. J. ROGERS,
Late of Northampton County, N. C.
S. M. S. ROGERS & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 23, COMMERCE STREET,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Will attend to the sale of COTTON, CORN, BACON, GRAIN, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all Marketable Produce.
☞ Consignments solicited. ☜
Oct. 25—43-3m

SITUATION WANTED.—AS SALESMAN, in either a Wholesale or Retail Grocery, or a Commission House, by an experienced hand. Address, "CASTOR," Raleigh P. O.
Nov. 25—1w

NEW PERUVIAN GUANO.—I HAVE just received another lot of pure PERUVIAN GUANO, which I know to be direct from the Government Agent in New York.
DOUGLAS BELL,
Nov. 20—tf Market Square.

SOMETHING NEW.
Sun Burners for Kerosene Lamps.
ALSO,
Chimneys for the same—a new article.
ALSO
Aurora Burners and Chimneys.
ALSO
Cast Iron Fire Backs.
J. BROWN,
Nov. 25—tf With Hart & Lewis.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
All the latest styles can be found at
R. R. ANDREWS & CO'S
Gent's Outfitting Rooms,
Opposite Tucker Hall.
Nov. 13—84-tf

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
WHITE LEAD, in 25 pound cans.
Spirits Turpentine, by the barrel or retail.
Coach Body and Brown Japan Varnish.
ALSO
Paints for Coach Making, in small tin boxes.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Oct. 18—tf For Hart & Lewis.

BEAUTIFUL REFINED LARD, in 25 lb Buckets. Puimp expressly for Family use. For sale by
DOUGLAS BELL,
Nov. 5—77-tf Market Square.

Sale of Valuable Lands.
BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, executed by Charles L. Pettigrew to William B. Shepard, on the 27th of October, 1845, I shall sell at the Court House, in Plymouth, N. C., on
TUESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1868,
the very valuable tract of land, in Washington County, N. C., known as the "**Shepard Farm**," lying on Lake Scuppernong, and between the "Somerset" and "Western" Farms,—late the property of Josiah Collins, dec'd., containing
ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR ACRES.

These lands are of unsurpassed fertility.—Eight hundred acres of the tract are cleared, and on the farm are two fine Barns.

Unless otherwise determined before that day, the terms of the sale will be Cash, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, or thereabouts.
Nov. 26—dw&wtd WM B. SHEPARD.

HOT BUCKWHEAT CAKES!!!
SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
ALSO
RICH GOSHEN BUTTER,
Extra Golden Syrup and Choice Molasses,
The very article needed with
HOT BUCKWHEAT CAKES.
Just received and for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL,
Nov. 27—96-tf Market Square.

Office of N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20, 1867.

A CREDITORS' BILL WAS FILED IN THE Court of Equity of Wake County, against the NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and at the last term of the said Court, a decree was made, appointing me Receiver of all the assets of the said Company; and in pursuance of said decree, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of said Company, who are willing to contribute to the expenses of said suit, to make known their intent on or before the FOURTH MONDAY in MARCH, 1868, and prove their claims before the subscriber; otherwise they will be excluded from sharing in the distribution of the assets of the company. Those who have already proved their claims, need not furnish additional proof, but must signify their intention to become parties to the said suit, if they desire to do so.

Notice is also given to all persons indebted to the Company to settle the same without delay, or the claims will be put in suit
Nov. 20—2aw1m. R. H. BATTLE, Receiver.

BERLINER MALT EXTRACT!
OR
Dr. Hollender's Beer of Health!
$4 Per Dozen.
AN EMINENT NOURISHING AND strengthening remedy for all diseases of the
BREAST AND STOMACH,
GENERAL WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.
ALSO,
DYSPEPSIA,
and a great nourishment for convalescents.

MOTHERS, unable to give sufficient natural nourishment to their infants, will find this Extract a remarkable remedy.

It has been examined by the highest Medical authorities and approved to be not alone a very healthy, but extraordinary strengthener, and is successfully used in all Hospitals in Europe and the Northern Cities.

In compliance with the desire of a number of Physicians, we have introduced a second, lighter quality, at
$2,50 Per Dozen.

By this arrangement, every class of the public is enabled to provide this healthy remedy and thereby preserve their health.

PHIL. THIEM,
Sole Agent for North Carolina.

HANZ & MICHEL'S
CELEBRATED
LAGER BEER,
BREMEN,
$3 Per Dozen—(PINT BOTTLES)
A Genuine Imported Article.
PHIL. THIEM,
Sole Agent for America.
Oct. 9—54-2m

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL
Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate
of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address
JNO. B. GRETTER,
General Agent,
Or PHIL THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Greensboro', N. C.
Oct. 31—72-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1868.
WE SHALL HAVE
NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS
ready for our customers in due time for the Fall and Winter trade.

The matter and style will be better than usual, and the price cheap to suit the times.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
July 25-297-tf

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.
NORTH CAROLINA
ALL STATE
RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)
THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND
BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD. UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY
SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the *ten Thousand* Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!
The Great Inland Air Line Freight
R O U T E,
Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,
is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great Inland Air Line* safely direct your consignors to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:
Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:
Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 187, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:
(Via Annamessic,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent

FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf.
C. B. ALLEN,
Freight Ag't
Aug 8-305-tf Raleigh N. C

Important Railroad Arrangement.
PASSENGERS can now purchase THROUGH TICKETS at the Office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, at Raleigh, N. C., *via* the
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to
Memphis, Tenn., Cleveland, Ohio,
St. Louis, Mo., Detroit, Mich.,
Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Joseph, Mo.,
Louisville, Ky, Indianapolis, Ind.,
Milwaukie, Wis., Chicago, Ill.,
Pittsburg, Pa., Columbus, Ohio,
and all principal Cities in the Western and Southwestern States.

Tickets can be purchased either
VIA BAY LINE STEAMERS,
OR
Via Weldon and Richmond, Va.,
And
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH,
From Weldon to all Western Cities.

For Tickets and further information apply to J. M. FOXE, Esq., General Ticket Agent, or to A. JONES, Esq., Ticket Agent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, at Raleigh, N. C.

LOUIS ZINNER,
General Southern Agent,
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
JOHN L. WILSON,
Master of Trans. Balt. & O. R. R.
W. M. COLE,
Gen. Ticket Ag't. B. & O. R. R.
Oct. 29—85-tf

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.,
October 17th, 1867.

On and after this date the following will be the schedule for Passenger Trains over this Road:

Leave Charlotte daily	9.40	P. M.
" Greensboro	4.14	A. M.
" Raleigh	10 05	" "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	2.00	P. M.
Leave Goldsboro'	12.22	P. M.
" Raleigh	3.50	" "
" Greensboro'	9.10	" "
Arrive in Charlotte	2.54	A. M.

Through passengers by this line, have choice of routes, via Greensboro' and Danville to Richmond, or via Raleigh and Weldon to Portsmouth or Richmond, arriving at all points North of Richmond at the same time by either route.

Connection is made at Goldsboro' with the passenger trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Road to and from Wilmington, and by Freight Train to Weldon.
JAS. ANDERSON,
Oct. 18—62-3m Sup't.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1867.

On and after October 15th, 1867, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	10.10	A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3.17	P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.35	A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3 50	P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	7.00	A. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh	5.00	P. M.

The Mail Trains make through connections with all points North.
A. B ANDREWS,
Oct. 15—80-tf Supt. of Trans.
☞ Register and Standard copy tf.

To the Farmers of North Carolina:
IF YOU WANT PURE
PERUVIAN GUANO,
BUY OF
HERBERT & HAIRSTON,
COTTON, GRAIN AND TOBACCO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 20—38-3m

PERUVIAN GUANO!!
I am daily expecting a small lot of "Genuine Peruvian Guano," Wheat-Growers, try it.
DOUGLAS BELL,
Nov. 1—74-tf Market Square.

HOTEL FOR RENT.
Office N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.,
Nov. 14, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR RENTING THE HOTEL at this place, belonging to the N. C. Railroad Company, will be received until December 19th.

The Hotel, with its furniture, will be rented for three years. Possession given 1st of January next.
JOSIAH TURNER, Jr.,
Nov. 18-2w Pres't N. C. R. R. CO.

CORN! CORN!
500 bushels for sale.
FULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Oct. 26—82-tf Wholesale Grocers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIDWAY SCHOOL,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

The Third Session of this School will begin on the First Wednesday of September next, and end on the last Wednesday of June 1868, consisting of two terms of five months each.

The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term, *Payable in Advance*. Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.

For Circulars and other particulars address,
WILSON C. N. CAGE, Charlottesville, Va.
JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.
REFERENCES: The Faculty of the University of Va.
July 17-292-tf

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
This Portable, Self-Acting Fire Engine

IS OFFERED TO THE
Public as a ready, certain
and speedy means of preventing
LARGE CONFLAGRATIONS.
Until the invention of the
Portable, Self-Acting Fire Engine,
Fires have been met by means too slow, too late and too cumbrous. But few persons in this country have the advantage of large hand or Steam Fire Engines, and those few often suffer a total loss of their property by reason of the great length of time consumed in sending for and getting them into working order.

BUT NOT SO WITH THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
which, being kept charged and standing in your House, Store or Factory, is always
Ready for Instant Service.

The fire can be extinguished and your property saved without loss or damage, or even an alarm of Fire.

The first few minutes of conflagration decide the fate of the property; a little fire is quickly put out, which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.

THE EXTINGUISHER, being very simple in its operation, and entirely self-propelling, requires no previous skill or practice to operate it, and being so light, portable and self-acting, is capable of being used in any place, by any person, male or female.

It puts out all fires, arising from whatever cause. You are saved from the immense water damage caused by large Engines.

You can effect insurance on your property
At Lower Rates,
if protected by the Extinguisher.

The Extinguisher is no humbug, as thousands of good men in Europe and America will testify. I have already put these little Engines into some of our best Factories and largest Schools in N. C.

No House, Store, Factory or Corporation is safe without them.

The price is as nothing, compared with the protection they afford.

Send for a Circular,
LEWIS C. HANES,
General Agent for N. C.,
Lexington, N. C.

Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. are my Agents for the City of Raleigh.
Sept. 10—36-3m L. C. H.

SENTINEL OFFICE
JOB PRINTING.
OUR FRIENDS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, desiring Sheriffs' Clerks or Constables' Blanks,

CARDS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, or other printing, done will please send in their orders.

They will be neatly executed and done promptly, and on the lowest terms.

We expect soon to have our office supplied with the necessary material to execute the orders of our friends in every species of Job Printing.
Sept. 27—44 WM. E PELL, Proprietor.

No. 44 Fayetteville Street.
6 dozen Axle Grease,
50 Kegs Nails, assorted,
Black-Smiths' Anvils, Vices and Hammers,
Builders' Materials.
Also a large stock Cook Stoves.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Oct. 3 1867. With HART & LEWIS.

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.
For sale by
Oct. 17—61-tf J. H. ENNISS, N. C. Book Store.

JOHN T. DEWEESE,
Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy,
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS except the Bankrupt Court.
Office in the *Standard* building.
Raleigh, Sept. 21—39-3m

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.
Invite attention to their
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys'
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS.
20 Fayetteville St., opposite Tucker Hall,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Nov. 13—84-tf

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
CHEAP LIGHT.
SUPERIOR KEROSENE OIL.
Lamps of all kinds, Lamp Chimneys, and Wicks. Oil Cans.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Sept. 21—39-tf With Hart & Lewis.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special department on Fashions,) Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely illustrated with costly engravings (full size,) useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature. No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies, 30 cents; back numbers as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium; two copies, $5 50; three copies $7 50; five copies, $12, the first premiums to each subscriber.

☞ A new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for 20 subscribers at $3 each. Address,
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 473 Broadway, New York.

Demorest's Monthly and Young America together $4, with the premiums for each.
Nov. 2—75-tf

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, the best Juvenile Magazine. Every Boy and Girl that sees it says so; all the Press say so; and Parents and Teachers confirm it. Do not fail to secure a copy. A good Microscope, with a glass cylinder to confine living objects, or a good two-bladed, pearl Pocket Knife, and a large number of other desirable articles, given as premiums to each subscriber. Yearly, $1.50. The November number commences a new volume. Published by
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
473 Broadway, New York.
Try it, Boys and Girls. Specimen copies, five cents, mailed free.
Nov. 2—75-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARRETT, YOUNG SCOTT & CO.
No. 23 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,
NEW YORK.
SUCCESSORS
ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.
OF NEW YORK,
AND
SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,
OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
C. W. GARRETT, A. S SHAFER.
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT.
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.
May 15-1867

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York.
Sept. 28—45- tf.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 58 Favetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,
and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.
50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
36 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
25 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 23-168-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Book Sellers and Stationers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL BOOKS,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA; BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES; SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES; ALBUMS; PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

HOUSEKEEPERS!
ARE YOU IN WANT OF
DELICIOUS TEAS,
Prime Laguyra and Rio Coffees,
The real old Gov't Java Coffee,
Baltimore Refined Sugars,
Pine Apple Cheese,
A very nice Ham,
Beef Tongues,
and
Elegant Goshen Butter!
Then call at my Store on Market Square.
Oct. 17—61-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
HOLLOW WARE, ANDIRONS, SPICE MORTARS, Lined Stew Pans, Climax Furnaces, Lined Musalin Kettles, Griddles and Grid-Irons, English Wafer and Waffle Irons.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Oct, 31—tf With Hart & Lewis.

RICH AS CREAM AND YELLOW AS GOLD!!
That delicious ORANGE COUNTY **BUTTER**, just received at
DOUGLAS BELL'S
Nov. 5—77-tf Family Grocery.

Rock Spring Academy, Orange County N. C.
THE THIRD SESSION of this School, under the entire management of the Principal, a graduate of Wake Forest College, N. C., will commence on the 10th of January next, and close the first of June following.

Students are prepared for Wake Forest, or any other College, or for the active business of life.

Tuition, payable half in advance, from $10 to $25 per session according to course; young Ministers pay one-half, Minister's sons and disabled Confederate soldiers two-thirds the usual rates.

FIFTY DOLLARS IN ADVANCE pay for board, furnished room, fuel and washing per session, or $25 for half; otherwise $12 per month is the rate. Students from a distance board in the family with the Principal. Facilities for boarding one's self, at moderate price.

That both moral interest and intellectual advancement may be promoted, decided discipline will be enforced, to instil moral principles as well as habits of application.

Location (8 miles Southwest of Hillsboro', on N. C. R. R., from which point conveyance is furnished on notice,) is healthful, in a neighborhood whose moral influence, intelligence, and other advantages render it desirable for a school.

Address, for further particulars or Circular, the Principal, at Rock Spring, N. C.
H. M. CATES, A. B.
Principal.

References given when required.
Nov. 30—98-2aw3-4w2t

FOR THE FALL TRADE.
Just received, a lot of ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERES AND JEANS, (North Carolina manufactures.)
Also, a small lot PRINTS, 4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, WHITE FLANNELS, &c.
Aug. 31—21-tf S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
Steam Engines and Boilers,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
LEFFEL'S PATENT AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, SAW MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,
ROBERTS' BURR REGULATOR,
Flouring Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.
mar 29-198

COLLINS & HEATH,
23 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook Stove,
Sheet Lead,	Patapsco Cook,
Lead Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Universe Cook,
Iron Pipe,	Beebe Range,
Terra Cotta Pipe,	European Range,
Brass Cocks,	Magee Range,
Plated Cocks,	Spruce Range,
Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs,	Emerald Range,
Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters,	Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces,
Water Closets,	Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick,
Iron and China Basins,	Parlor, Church and Stoves in great variety.
Hydrants,	All the different styles of Grates,
Pumps,	High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.,
Rams, Fountains,	
Water Wheels	
Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
April 8-206-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. CRAWFORD,
Mechanical and Operative Dentist.
RALEIGH, N. C.
OFFICE OVER PESCUD'S OLD DRUG STORE.
OFFICE HOURS:
From 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and the local anesthetic or Ether spray.
my 4-228-eodly

NORTH STATE IRON AND BRASS WORKS.

Again we beg to inform our friends and patrons that in the loss of our Machine Shops by fire we did not lose our FOUNDRY and PATTERNS, and that we have rebuilt

IN TWO WEEKS TIME
our Machine Shops—that we are now receiving
The Best and Most Highly Improved Machinery
that can be purchased. We are now prepared to furnish, upon short notice, all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
all sizes and descriptions of Forgings, and to finish and fit up the same in the best style. All kinds of repairing to Steam and Grist Mills furnished by us. We keep constantly on hand all kinds of
ONE AND TWO HORSE PLOWS,
and all the descriptions of Agricultural Implements used in this section.
Aug 6-305-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

JOS. F. HELLEN. EUG. M. WILLIAMS
HELLEN & WILLIAMS,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
COURT HOUSE BUILDING,
NEWBERN, N. C.
July 19-294-6m

NAPOLEON AND THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA; A historical Novel; by L. MUHLBACH. For sale at the Book Store of
Nov. 7—79-tf WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

WILLIAM H. WILLARD, *Special Partner.* RICH'D N. TAYLOR, *General Partner.*
RICHARD N. TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner Craven and South Front Streets,
NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 15 Park Place, N. Y., Wygant & Hoeft, 68 Dey Street, N. Y., Jas. S. Woodward's Sons, 28 North Front St., Philadelphia,
W. B. Gulick & Geo. W. Swepson, National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.,
R. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Oct. 30—72-3m

ROB'T H. COWAN, JNO W. CAMERON, J. S. H. HILL
R. H. COWAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
SHIPPING MERCHANTS and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries and supplies of all kinds,
NO. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt and strict personal attention given to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores and General Produce, or other business entrusted to them.

Agents for M. Davis & Son's (Liberty, Va.) celebrated brands of Virginia Chewing Tobacco.
Agents for the North American Life Insurance Co., of New York City.
Oct. 28—69-6m

COOKING STOVES!
COOKING STOVES!!
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ENDEAVOR TO keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
COOKING STOVES.

The Stoves are bought in lots from the Manufacturer and fitted up here, and hence can be sold and are selling
At Reduced Rates!

He desires to call especial attention to the celebrated BUCK'S PATENT, which he warrants to give satisfaction in every instance.

Buck's Pat. No	6	with pipe and furniture,	$30.00
" "	7	" " "	35.00
" "	8	" " "	40.00

Low priced Stoves, from $18 to $25.
☞ Any kind of good BARTER will be taken in exchange.
E. H POGUE,
Oct. 12—57-eod3m Hillsboro', N. C.

INEZ, By the author of "Beulah," "St. Elmo," &c For sale at the N. C. Book Store.
Nov. 15—86-tf JAS. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.

THE NEW TESTAMENT—The common English version, corrected by the Committee of the American Bible Union (second revision.) For sale at the N. C. Book Store.
Nov. 15—86-tf J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.

FINE COCKADE CITY ALE,
By the keg, for sale.
Nov. 4, 1867—tf. FULLIAM, JONES & Co.

DRY GOODS.

CLEAN SWEEP!
SELLING ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING
AT COST,
FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY!

From this time forth I will sell my entire Stock of Goods at Cost to make room for my Whole Stock, consisting in part of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS, MUSLIN GOODS,
IRISH LINEN, TOWELING,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDK'FS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BLEACHED SHEETING,
UNBLEACHED SHIRTING
BED TICKING,
10 4 SHEETING,
STRIPED DOMESTIC,
LINEN DRUK,
CUTTONADES,
HATS, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large Stock of the most celebrated manufacture of Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

Now is the time for you to lay in your supply of Goods, for they are advancing North. I am selling at cost. Come one and all and examine my stock and prices. Do not be induced to buy goods elsewhere until you give me a call. When I say I am selling at Cost I mean just what I say: it is not for the purpose of humbugging you.

Merchants in the City whose stocks need replenishing would do well to call soon and make their purchases.
Aug 8-303-tf GEO. T. COOKE.

A LARGE,
CHEAP AND WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED BY
ISAAC OETTINGER,
No. 48 Fayetteville St.
ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Ladies' Dress Silks, Ladies' Dress Cloaks, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, and Fancy Goods.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All these goods will be sold at a very small advance on first cost. There will nothing be charged for showing them. All we ask is a call, before you buy elsewhere.
Remember ISAAC OETTINGER,
At 48 Fayetteville St.,
6 doors North of Market Square

IN THE MILLINERY LINE.
MRS. OETTINGER is again ready to serve her friends and patrons. She has just returned from the Northern Markets, well posted, and with one of the